discharge of the duties of the post(s) recruitment to which has been advertised.

(B) In case of Group 'C' and 'D' posts relaxtion is allowed upto 40 years (45 years for SC/ST and 43 years for OBC) subject to the following conditions:

(i) the Government servant concerned has rendered at least three years' continuous service;

(ii) he is working in a post which is in the same line or allied cadre; and

(iii) a relationship could be established that service rendered in the post will be useful for the efficient discharge of the duties of the post to which recruitment is to be made.

(c) The Open Competitive Examinations for Group 'A' and 'B' posts are usually held by UPSC for recruitment to organise services such as IAS etc. and it would not be desirable to allow any age relaxation bacause the candidates of higher age group may not be able to participate in a meaningful manner in the probationary training as also to undertake the strenuous responsibilities of these services.

Evaluation of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana in Maharashtra

1788. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission had made a study of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) in Maharashtra in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings thereof?

(c) whether it is a fact that the study revealed that some of the village Panchayats in the State did not utilise the funds provided under JRY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission made a Quick Study of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 1991-92.

(b) A Statement is enclosed as statement (*See* below)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The study revealed that in 1990-91 Shiravedi Gram Panchayat (Raigad Distt.) and in 1991-92 Janraowadi Gram Panchayat (Sangli distt.) did not utilise the funds provided under JRY.

As per JRY guidelines funds are released directly to Districts. Districts in turn release funds to Gram Panchayats. The guidelines provide that the aggregate of balance with DRDA and Village Panchayats should not exceed 15% of the district allocation during the previous year. In case the opening balance exceeds this limit, the Central share of the excess is deducted at the time of release of IInd instalment.

Statement

The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) conducted a Quick Study on JRY in 1991-92 in ten States of the country including the State of Maharashtra. The sample for the Quick Study covered forty Gram Panchayats in 20 districts of these ten States. In Maharashtra four Gram Panchayats namely Janraowadi and Tandulwadi in Sangli district and Nadgaon Tarif Birawadi and Shiravedi in Raigad district were covered by the Study.

The main findings of the Quick Study are reproduced below:

1. An attempt was made during the study to collect information relating to the number of persons available for employment and actually got employed under JRY. This information was not available at any level.

2. It was observed that the percentage achievement in terms of mandays of employment generated was more than the percentage utilisation of total funds available during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 at all levels.

3. It was also observed that proportion of mandays of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total mandays of employment generated was more than 50 per cent. But the women's share remained 22 to 25 per cent upto the district level. However, at the selected *Gram Panchayat* level, it was 15 to 18 per cent only.

4. The financial performance during 1991-92 has further revealed that during the first nine months period (upto December, 1991), at all India and State levels, the achievements remained less than 50 percent. This shows that more than 50 percent of the available funds are being uitilised only during the last quarter and major works were being taken up during the terminal quarter.

5. Based on the data collected by the field teams, it is observed that 35.9 percent of the total population in all the selceted *Gram Panchayat* was available for employment. Of these 14.8 percent and 14.3 percent were actually employed during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. However, in the first half of 1991-92 (upto September, 1991), only 3 percent of those available for employment were employed. This shows that the Yojana had provided negligible employment during the first half of the year and major work was left to be done during the second half.

6. Of the total women available for employment, women employed under the Yojana declined from 7 percent in *1989-90 to 4 percent in 1990-91.*

7. It has been noted that of 40 selected *Gram Panchayats,* 2 in 1989-90 and 6 in 1990-91 did not utilise the funds at all. In the first half of 1991-92 19 *Gram Panchayats* did not report any utilisation of funds.

8. The *Gram Panchayats* which had utilised the funds could provide employment, to a person, for an average number of 11.44 and 15.68 days during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. This shows that the Yojana did not provide employment to the extent expected.

9. At the beneficiary level, it was observed that all the selected beneficiaries (598) did not get employment in all the years under study.

10. It has been revealed that the illustrative list of works, as per JRY Manual has become the exhaustive list at the operational level. However, other works, amounting to more than the illustrative list were created based on the local needs. This was observed in the case of 75 percent of the selected *Gram Panchayats.*

11. All the assets were created in almost all the selected States. However, the position was not the same in respect of selected districts and the *Gram Panchayats.*

12. It was observed that, the quality of assets created was not upto the mark in 56 percent of the *Gram Panchayats.*

13. Eighty-nine percent of the selected beneficiaries had expressed that assets created were useful.

14. It was observed that no adequate attention was given to the maintenance of assets by the selected States, Districts, and *Gram Panchayats.*

15. The quality of maintenance of assets was found to be good in a few *Gram Panchayats* only.

16. Thirty percent each of the selected States reported that the prescribed wage: material ratio in respect of pucca works was not workable and that the supervision and monitoring were inadequate.

17. Thirty percent of the State reported the late receipt of funds and the same percentage reported that the funds allocated were inadequate.

18. Forty percent of the selected States have been facing the problem of the inadequacy of technical staff at the Block level.

19. At the *Gram Panchayat* level it was felt that wage: material ratio was not workable, the Panchayat Secretary was over worked, and the plan of action instead of being prepared by *Gram Panchayat* was prepared by the block agency thereby ignoring the felt needs of the area. In respect of technical problem at the *Gram Panchayat* level, it was felt that technical guidance was not available, measurement of works was delayed, and operational area of the Junior Engineer was too big.

20. Other problems reported at the *Gram Panchayat* level were engagement of contractors for execution of works, lack of proper maintenance of muster rolls, factions in the *Gram Panchayat*, etc.

Augmenting Power Supply for Delhi

1789. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes for augmenting power supply for the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the stage at which each of the above schemes stands; and

(c) the present availability and demand of power in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) Though no generation project has been finally sanctioned, expressions of interest have been received for two private power projects (i) Bawana Gas Combined Cycle Power Project (400/450 MW) and the (ii) New Delhi Thermal Power Project (300 MW).

DESU has prepared an Action Plan (1995-2000 A.D.) for fiscal and functional improvements, which envisages structural reorganisation and revamping of various wings of DESU so as to turn it into a more efficient body and it inter-alia includes new capacity addition, maximizing generation from existing units, strengthening T&D system in Delhi, adoption of better demand management and energy conservation measures.

(c) The details of actual power supply position including peak demand and supply in Delhi for the period April to May, 1996 are as under:—

	Energy (MU) April to May, 1996	Peak Demand (MW) April to May, 1996
Requirement	2355	2060
Availability	2294	1922
Deficit	61	138
(%)	(2.6)	(6.7)

Killing of Political Workers in J & K

1790. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI JOYANTA ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether political workers have become easy target of Pro-Pak Militants,